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Wm. Jenks.

THE
FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
AT CANTON,

For the term ending on the 4th of November, 1836.

BY THE REV. PETER PARKER, M. D.

(Republished from the Chinese Repository for November, 1836.)

Canton, China:

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DURING the year that has elapsed, since the opening of the Ophthalmic Hospital in this city, 2152 patients have been received; of whom 462 entered during the last term. From the specific character of the institution, a great similarity of diseases and treatment necessarily follows; and it is superfluous to repeat the same illustrations of both, as well as the gratitude of the patients; and though cases of equal interest with any of the preceding terms have occurred in the last, they need not be narrated unless they present some peculiarity.

It has been a desideratum, to be able as is customary in similar circumstances, to give the statistics of cases, whether the patients have gone away unbenefitted, or with palliation or entire cure of their maladies. The imperfect knowledge of each other's language, the difficulty of impressing the patients with the propriety of reporting the result of the treatment, and their neglect to comply with the request, or the inconvenience of doing it when they reside at a great distance, preclude such statistics. This general statement, however, may be given, that whilst many diseases of long standing have been permanently cured, scarcely an instance is recollected in which a case that has presented in its acute stage has passed into a chronic. Seldom does a week pass in which some patients, who have received perfect cures do not return to the hospital with the expressions of lively

gratitude for the favors they have enjoyed. All classes have continued to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution; and some cases subjoined show that there is no diminution of confidence on their part: cases in which they have submitted to operations after the fullest declaration that there was imminent risk, but that death was *meritable* unless they accepted the *possible* relief.

Diseases presented both during the quarter and the year; 1st, of the eye, 2d, miscellaneous.

1st, Diseases of the eye.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|----|-----|
| Amaurosis - - - - | *15 | †85 | Hypertrophy - - - | * | †14 |
| Acute ophthalmia - - | 35 | 153 | Complete loss of one eye | 28 | 47 |
| Chronic ophthalmia - | 45 | 106 | Loss of both eyes | 56 | 148 |
| Purulent ophthalmia - | 7 | 59 | Mucocele - - - | 3 | 6 |
| Scrofulous ophthalmia - | | 2 | Muscæ volitantes - - | 4 | 6 |
| Rheumatic ophthalmia - | | 6 | Weak eyes - - - | 2 | 9 |
| Ophthalmitis - - - - | 3 | 19 | Malignant ulcer of the | | |
| Ophthalmia variola | 1 | 29 | upper lid - - - - | | 1 |
| Conjunctivitis - - - | 2 | 28 | Encysted tumor of the | | |
| Hordeolum - - - - | | 26 | upper lid - - - - | | 1 |
| Cataract - - - - - | 57 | 160 | Tumor from the external | | |
| Entropia - - - - - | 36 | 171 | angle of the right eye, | | |
| Ectropia - - - - - | 1 | 3 | causing it to protrude | | |
| Trichiasis - - - - - | 6 | 41 | upward, out of its orbit, | | 1 |
| Pterygium - - - - - | 28 | 100 | Adhesion of the conjunc- | | |
| Opacity and vascularity | | | tiva to the cornea - | 2 | 2 |
| of the cornea | 51 | 314 | Preternatural growth from | | |
| Ulceration of the cornea | 5 | 66 | the lower portion of | | |
| Nebula - - - - - | 22 | 81 | the orbit and near the | | |
| Albugo - - - - - | 17 | 101 | external angle of the | | |
| Leucoma - - - - - | 6 | 33 | right eye, resembling | | |
| Staphyloma - - - - - | 13 | 78 | a congeries of veins | | 1 |
| Staphyloma sclerotica - | 1 | 8 | Disease of the caruncula | | |
| Onyx - - - - - | 1 | 11 | lachrymalis - - - | | 2 |
| Iritis - - - - - | 5 | 49 | Fungus haematodes - | 1 | 1 |
| Lippitudo - - - - - | 24 | 39 | | | |
| Night blindness - - - | | 3 | <i>2d, Miscellaneous.</i> | | |
| Synechia anterior - - | 5 | 34 | Abscess of the ear - - | | 7 |
| Synechia posterior - - | 5 | 19 | Abscess psoas - - - | | 3 |
| Myosis - - - - - | 11 | 26 | Abscess of the thigh | | 2 |
| Closed pupil with depo- | | | Abscess of the parotid | | |
| sition of coagulable | | | gland - - - - - | | 2 |
| lymph - - - - - | 9 | 30 | Abscess of the arm - | | 1 |
| Procidencia iridis - | | 7 | Abscess of the hand - | | 2 |
| Glaucoma - - - - - | | 7 | Abscess of the head - | | 2 |
| Exophthalmia - - - | | 4 | Abscess of the face - | 2 | 5 |
| Atrophy - - - - - | 11 | 62 | Disease of the lower jaw | 2 | 9 |

* Total for the quarter. † Total for the year.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|----|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| Luxation of the lower jaw | * | † | 1 | Paraphlegia - - - | * | † | 1 |
| Otorrhœa - - - | 3 | | 17 | Phymosis (natural) - - | 1 | | 3 |
| Deficient cerumen - - | 1 | | 5 | Fistula in ano - - - | | | 5 |
| Deposition of cerumen | | | 5 | Tinea capitis - - - | | | 2 |
| Malformation of meatus | | | 2 | Scrofula - - - - | | | 3 |
| Enlargement of meatus | | | 1 | Asthma - - - - | | | 2 |
| Imperforate auditory fo- | | | | Croup - - - - | | | 1 |
| ramen - - - - | | | 2 | Bronchitis - - - - | | | 1 |
| Deafness - - - | 2 | | 9 | Bronchial flux - - | | | 1 |
| Nervous affection of the | | | | Phthisis - - - - | | | 1 |
| ear - - - - | | | 8 | Pneumonia - - - | | | 4 |
| Polypus of the ear - - | | | 1 | Ichthyosis - - - - | | | 2 |
| Dropsy - - - - | 2 | | 10 | Herpes - - - - | | | 4 |
| Ovarian dropsy - - - | 4 | | 6 | Impetigo - - - - | 2 | | 5 |
| Cauliflower excrescence | | | | Psoriasis - - - - | | | 1 |
| of the uterus - - | | | 1 | Disease of the antrum | | | |
| Hydatids of the uterus | | | 1 | maxillare - - - | | | 2 |
| Scirrus of the uterus - | 1 | | 1 | Opium mania - - - | | | 9 |
| Cancer of the breast - | 1 | | 5 | Paralysis of the arm | | | 2 |
| Goitre - - - - | 4 | | 6 | Hydrocephalous - - | | | 2 |
| Ranulae - - - - | | | 3 | Dyspepsia - - - - | 1 | | 3 |
| Enlarged tonsils - - | | | 2 | Urinary calculus (re- | | | |
| Polypi of the nose (be- | | | | moved 3) - - - - | 3 | | 4 |
| nign) - - - - | | | 5 | Stone in the bladder | 2 | | 2 |
| Polypi of the nose (ma- | | | | Deaf and dumb child - | | | 2 |
| lignant) - - - - | | | 2 | Dumbness - - - - | 1 | | 3 |
| Hernia inguinal - - | 1 | | 4 | Needle by accident thrust | | | |
| Hernia umbilical - - | 1 | | 1 | into the breast, just | | | |
| Amenorrhœa - - - | | | 2 | below the sternum - | | | 1 |
| Chronic cystitis - - | | | 1 | Needle, thrust into a | | | |
| Enlargement of the spleen | | | 3 | child's hand, &c. | | | 1 |
| Abdominal tumors - - | | | 3 | Hepatitis - - - - | 2 | | 2 |
| Sarcomatous tumors - | 4 | | 14 | Fungus haematodes - | 1 | | 2 |
| Encysted tumors - - | 1 | | 4 | Ulcers - - - - | 5 | | 5 |
| Curvature of the spine | | | 7 | | | | |

No. 1598. Obstruction of the lacrymal duct. Lew Akong, aged 25, of Shuntih, came to the hospital on the 11th July, with an obstruction of the duct of the left eye. Opened the sack, for a few days, dressed it with lint, injected it with sol. sulhp. cupri., and then introduced a stilet, which was worn for about six weeks. The discharge having ceased, it was removed. The aperture soon healed, and the passage is completely restored. Two other persons have since come to the hospital, and are now under the same treatment for the same affection.

No. 1675. Sarcomatous tumor. Leäng Ashing, aged 27, an artificial flower maker, came to the hospital August 5th, having an enormous tumor upon the right side of his face, extending from near a line

with the zygomatic process superiorly, to two inches below the submaxillary inferiorly, and from an inch behind the ear, and standing about four or five inches from the side of the face. It was $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. It had been growing for more than ten years; by the application of cautery, (the moxa is commonly used,) it had been converted into a loathsome ulcer at its apex. Though deep-seated, it appeared practicable to remove it. The patient's constitution had not then suffered much, and there seemed no objections to delaying the operation till cool weather should return. At the expiration of more than two months, the man came back, and to my great surprize the healthy countenance had given place to the sallow and cadaverous expression of one fast verging to the grave. The tumor had become exceedingly fetid, and so decayed internally as to admit a probe three or four inches in different directions. After the system had been braced up for a short time by a course of tonic treatment, the patient was apprized of his situation, the certainty of a speedy death if left alone, the possible unfortunate termination if extirpated, and the encouraging prospect that he might live for years if he submitted to the operation. He referred it to our discretion. Himself and his brother gave a writing, certifying that they requested the removal of the tumor, and if successful should rejoice; but if otherwise, it was *teèn che ming*. 'the will of heaven,' or fate, and no blame would be incurred by the operator. On the 3d of November, assisted by Drs. R. H. Cox and J. Cullen, and W. Jardine, esq., the tumor was extirpated successfully, in about nine minutes. Some portions of the masseter and buccinator muscles were divided, also numerous small arteries, but two of which required a ligature. It weighed twenty-five ounces avoirdupois, and was fast tending to mortification. Some days previous, his bowels had been regulated, and twenty minutes before the operation, twenty-five drops of laudanum were given. During the incisions through the integuments and the dissecting out of the tumor he did not move a muscle, change a feature of his countenance, or draw one long breath, so that apprehensions were even entertained that he was insensible; but if spoken to he answered deliberately and correctly. Subsequently he informed me he was sensible of all that was done, but putting his arms across each other, he said, "I determined not to move." In passing the sutures near the ear, he started involuntarily a few times. On raising him up to change his bloody clothes, he began to faint and was threatened with spasms, but soon recovered as he was laid down, and carb. amm. applied to his nose, and wine and water administered. After being put to bed, he complained of thirst. There was some oozing of blood from the wound. At 3 P. M., pulse was 120, its average for some days before. Treatment: in the evening, the patient took congee and chamomile tea. Pill. hyd. grs. x, and pulv. Dov. grs. v. At 9 o'clock, pulse 96. Patient complained of a swelling on the side of the neck; and I found that some blood had settled beneath the platysma myoides, and on pressure that there was emphysema. Applied a spirit lotion over the part.

November 4th, A. M. Patient very comfortable. R. oli. rici one ounce. Bowels freely moved during the day, and very little thirst or pain. Emphysema of the preceding night nearly disappeared—pulse ranged from 90 to 96. Dover's powder repeated in the evening. November 5th, dressed the wound. Its lips had united in several places by the first intention. All appeared well, bowels free, Dover's powder in the evening. Nov. 6th, pulse 90, all the symptoms improving, and the same treatment continued. Nov. 7th, on dressing the wound found considerable fetor like that of the tumor, and a thin unhealthy discharge. The coagulated blood thrown off was very black. Apparent want of vitality in the part, cleansed it with the chlorid of lime, applied simple dressings, with a poultice, gave a glass of port wine forenoon and afternoon, and three grains of sulph. quinine in the evening. Nov. 8th, A. M., dressed as usual, and injected a solution of nit. arg. and layed a pledget of lint saturated with laudanum over the whole; P. M., decided improvement: more vitality in the parts, free discharge of pus and of a more healthy character, less fetor; pulse 96, port wine and quinine continued, and a generous diet allowed. The above treatment was continued daily, the application of the laudanum was decidedly beneficial. On the tenth day from the operation, the discharge had ceased and the whole was healed. There is partial paralysis of the buccinator muscle, and of the under eyelid; and the lips are drawn a little askew. General health is much improved. He seems properly to appreciate the favor he has received, and is very ready to tell to others what has been done for him.

No. 1700. Adhesion of the lids to the cornea. Leäng Kwangche, aged 44, from Sanshwuy. In consequence of former inflammation, adhesion took place between the lid and cornea, so as to render the eye useless. A probe was passed under the upper lid, and with a cataract knife, the conjunctiva was detached from the cornea to more than half of which it adhered. A very slight portion of the membrane remained, and that was soon absorbed, and he had again a good eye. A similar case of a little girl, 12 years old, affected in both eyes, has occurred. In her right eye there was also staphyloma; in the left the operation was successful, and she again enjoys good sight.

No. 1726 Synechia posterior, with opacity of the cornea. Le Taeyu, aged 35, of Keängnan, private secretary to the governor of Canton, came to the hospital August 15th. From a former inflammation of his right eye, the cornea had become opaque, and the iris adhered to the lens, so as to form a pupil irregular, and preternaturally small. This gentleman paid weekly visits to the hospital for some time. Under the application of tutty (impure carb. zinc,) and collyria of cor. sub. to the cornea, the opacity was in a considerable degree removed. By means of belladonna, the adhesion of the iris was detached, except on one side, the pupil enlarged, and the sight much improved.

No. 1951. Disease of the alveola process, &c. Chang she, aged 50, of Nanking. Her case is introduced, not so much on account of

the disease as of the patient. On the 10th of October, an officer sent his compliments and desired me to see his wife who had an affection of the face, intimating also that it would be most agreeable to meet me in a boat. The hour was appointed, and the next morning a servant of the hoppo came to wait on me. A splendid boat had been provided in front of the foreign factories, with carpets and brilliant chandeliers, tea, sweetmeats, &c., &c., every thing in due order, for the occasion. An officer of high rank stood at the door. Stepping upon the boat, a servant took the umbrella from my hand, and held it over my head. The officer and his wife were each accompanied by three or four personal servants, male and female, who seemed to be regarded as friends, and members of their family, beside other supernumeraries. He was an active and apparently intelligent man. Hearing the emperor's name mentioned, enquiry was made to know why, and I was informed that my patient was of *imperial blood*. Her female attendants were all of Tartar descent. It immediately occurred that her features resembled the likeness I had previously seen of Taoukwang. Her dress was splendid. Her head was decorated with flowers, and abundance of gold. Ornament of various kinds were suspended about her person, among which were some superb specimens of crystalized rose quarts. No rouge was upon her face, and her feet were of natural size. The females that attended her were not much inferior to her in the richness and elegance of their persons and dress. For six months this lady had suffered much pain in the lower jaw. The face was swollen, and an abscess of the alveola process was formed. Several of the teeth were loose. Two of the lower double teeth were extracted, which afforded her immediate partial relief. She complained of rigors that occurred at 12 o'clock every night. The symptoms have been palliated and she was once reported convalescent, but soon after had a relapse. She is still under treatment, the nature of her disease being explained and she apprised from my first seeing her that it would require time to effect a cure.

No. 1992. Anomalous. Wang Le she, aged 49, a native of the province of Chilile and wife of the chefoo of Kochow foo, who is a member of the Hanlin college at Peking; she came to the hospital on the 18th of October. Once a beautiful woman, she is now a most unpleasant looking object, apparently from the mal-practice of a Chinese physician. She states, that originally she had a turning in of the eyelashes. The physician applied a split piece of bamboo, nipping up a portion of the skin of the upper lid, and letting it remain on, till the portion sloughed off. When in a sloughing condition, he applied a medicine which acted as a poison, and the new disease, thus created, extended to the nose, over the whole face, upon the top of the head, to the left ear, and under the chin, and was still in progress when she came to the hospital. The nose was reduced nearly to a level with the face and its septum destroyed, uniting both nostrils in one. The lips partook of the disease and were no longer able to cover her teeth. The crown of the head was covered with one large scab,

and also the left ear. The lungs were affected, and without cough, she expectorated constantly. The edge of the eyelids with the hairs were quite obliterated and adhered to the ball of the eye; there was no escape externally for the tears. The discharge from the surrounding sores dried upon the cornea, and came off like scales; still she was sensible to the light. The patient could turn her eyes as far as the confinement of the lids would allow. The treatment commenced with a dose of calomel and rhubarb, and after that, 5 grains of the compound extract of colocynth was administered daily for some days. Emollient poultices were applied to the head, ear, and chin: poultices made of sweet pears, were also applied over the eyes at night. On changing the poultices, the parts were well cleansed with castile soap, and warm water: after that, gave a lotion of the solution of sulphate of copper (4 grs. to the ounce), and the red precipitate and citrine ointment were interchangeably applied. Under this treatment, on the 5th November, the disease was quite arrested; the head and ears threw off the scab, and left a smooth glistening skin beneath. The bone has not been affected. Blisters have been repeatedly applied over the lungs, tincture of digitalis, tincture of squills, and wine of antimony, have been administered internally. She expectorates less than formerly, and her whole appearance is much improved. She now remains in the hospital, and has submitted to have the eyelids detached from the globe of one eye, and if the secretions can be restored, there is a prospect of considerable improvement of her vision. A son, twenty-one years old, who accompanied her, had long been afflicted with an extensive ulcer in the hollow of his foot. Of this he has a prospect of a speedy and perfect cure.

No. 2152. *Amputation at the shoulder joint.* Absorption of the os humeri and enlargement of the arm. Po Ashing, aged 23, entered the hospital on the 3d of November. Six years since, he fell from a house and broke the humerus of the left arm, half way from the elbow to the shoulder, the lower portion passing upwards and backwards. Union so far took place as to render the arm serviceable, till six months since, in a crowd at a "sing song," it was again broken. From that time, according to his statement, the arm gradually became larger till it had attained its present enormous size. Beside being painful, the weight of it drew him quite one side; at several places it seemed ready to burst; the skin was bright and glistening, and the veins passing over it were numerous and much enlarged. There was no doubt if its containing fluid, and though no pulsation could be felt, apprehensions were entertained that the tumor might be of an ~~an-~~aneurismal nature. November 14th, assisted by Messrs. Cox, Cullen, Jardine, and Bonsall, I punctured the arm, supposing that possibly it might contain pus, and that the necessity of amputation might be avoided; yet prepared, if disappointed in this, to remove the arm. On opening the abscess, a dark greenish fluid escaped, with considerable force, but soon became darker and more bloody. Sixteen ounces were first discharged, but the character of the fluid was not decisive. In the hope that the blood was from some

small vein divided by the incision, and that there was deep-seated pus, the lancet was reentered nearly its whole length; but the same discharge continued with a greater proportion of venous blood: thirty-two ounces in all were discharged, and the apperture closed. All were agreed that the only chance of life was in the removal of the arm; but the exhaustion of the patient and absence of his father induced us to postpone the operation till the next day, unless subsequent symptoms forbade. At 3 o'clock P. M., it appeared that the tumor, which had been diminished by opening it, had attained more than its former size, and supposing that the vein which had been opened was emptying itself into the tumor, and that there could be no safe delay, the operation would have been performed immediately but for the absence of the patient's friends. The next morning (Nov. 15th), the circumference was still but thirty inches; the integument having reached its maximum of distention, it appeared as though the fluid was insinuating itself beneath the integument about the shoulder joint, increasing the difficulty and hazard of the amputation. It proved, however, to be mere tumefaction. The father and friends of the patient had come, and given the agreement usual in cases liable to fatal terminations; and the patient had recovered very much from his previous exhaustion.

At 11 A. M., the gentlemen present the preceding day were ready, and all things were prepared for the amputation. The patient was seated in a chair supported around the waist by a sheet; the tourniquet was applied, also the subclavian artery secured by an assistant; a single flap was formed as recommended by Liston, the extent of the disease not admitting the use of the catlin as practiced by Cooper. With a large scalpel, two incisions were made commencing on either side of the acromion process, and meeting at the origin of the deltoid muscle, which was immediately dissected up: the capsular ligament divided, the head of the humerus turned out of the socket, and another stroke of the knife upwards dissevered the arm from the body. A gush of blood pointed out the axillary artery which was readily secured. The time did not exceed a minute from the application of the scalpel till the arm was laid upon the floor; the patient was then put upon a bed, and the pressure upon the artery removed. An excellent flap was formed, and dressings were applied as usual. Afterwards the patient threw up the brandy and water and other medicines.

The best representation of the arm after amputation, so far as shape is concerned, is that of a large ham of bacon. It weighed sixteen catties, equal to $21\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Opening the arm at the place where it was punctured the preceding day, a dark coffee-colored fluid gushed out. There were eight or ten ounces of coagulated blood in the cavity first opened, which was bounded by a cyst that formed the walls of others. It resembled cerus membrane. Opening other cavities, there was a similar discharge and a quantity of matter resembling putrid crassamentum, of a light and purplish color, or like the disorganized lungs of persons who have died of pulmonary consumption. Some of the cysts contained nearly half a pint of fluid, &c. Traced the

brachial artery from the axilla to the forearm, and also the veins. The artery was very small, about one tenth of an inch in diameter, and its coats thin; veins also small. The radial nerve was considerably enlarged. The bone was *entirely absorbed*, except an inch of each extremity. From these small portions, a few spicula of bones projected. At the head of the humerus it appeared, till we discovered the absorption of the whole bone, as if nature had formed a new joint with the glenoid cavity within the head of the humerus. There were points of osseous matter, but the cists collectively were surrounded on the inside and back of the arm by a firm cartilaginous wall like the brisket of an ox, with tendinous fibres passing in every direction like the curly maple. The muscles were much diseased, and their tendons lost in the mass of cartilage, which near the elbow, was three or four inches in thickness. From the elbow downward, the muscles were perfect. The forearm was oedematous, and considerable adipose substance was found under the integument. All who were present pronounced the case the most remarkable they had ever seen. The patient is the first Chinese, so far as I know, who has ever voluntarily submitted to the amputation of a limb.

At 5 o'clock p. m., the patient having awoke from sleep, asked what he might eat. Congee was given. The expression of his countenance was good; he spoke with a natural voice, complained of cold, though his body was of a good temperature, the skin feeling natural, with a gentle perspiration upon the forehead. Not much oozing from the wound, but little pain, and he was quiet: his pulse was 126. With a friend, Mr. H., I watched all night with the patient. At 1 o'clock next morning he wished to know if he might eat chicken. He occasionally started in his sleep, and when awake, spoke of his arm as if it were still on. From four till five o'clock, he slept quietly, and made no complaint of pain, though there were some febrile symptoms, and his tongue was white and the skin dry. At 6 o'clock sponged his body, and gave an ounce of Castor oil. Pulse from 4 o'clock 110: bowels were moved during the day, and all the symptoms became more favorable. On the 18th, the wound was dressed and found to be united, by the first intention, nearly the whole length of the incisions. Most of the sutures were removed. On the 21st, the dressings were changed again, and the remaining sutures slipped, and the wound had the most healthy appearance. Patient walks his room, his general health is good, and his strength fast restoring. His gratitude, and that of his father seem deep and sincere.—In this place I desire to express my own obligations to Drs. R. H. Cox, J. Cullen, and W. Jardine, esq., who have often afforded me their able counsel and assistance. I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge the untiring interest which Dr. Cox has taken in the operations of the hospital during the past year, lending his assistance upon each day for operations, and with no other reward than that of *doing good*.

A situation in which it is possible to become the occasion of hurrying a fellow being to the invisible world, and that in a moment, is

one which nothing but a fair hope of possibly*retarding his exit to that unexplored country, could prompt one voluntarily to take: and yet such is sometimes the unavoidable predicament of the physician and surgeon. Whilst the consciousness of having done all in his power for the good of his patient, may mitigate the poignancy of his feelings when the means he employs to protract life become the occasion of shortening it: when successful, he experiences a pleasure, which can be purchased only at the price he has paid, the satisfaction of having instrumentally wrenched a husband or wife, a parent or child, from the iron grasp of disease and death, and of receiving the blessings of the rescued captive and his equally grateful circle of relatives and friends. The retrospect of the past year recalls several instances of the latter character. Of all those who have been treated, not a solitary instance is recollected of a patient's receiving any detriment by the means employed. It is gratifying to know that many hundreds have been materially benefitted: some have been blest with the hearing of which before they were deprived; with others, a long night has been succeeded by the blessed light of day; and others still, whose diseases uncontrolled would have terminated in total blindness, have been timely arrested. All which demand a return of thankfulness to the kind and liberal friends who have furnished the means, and of devout gratitude and praise to God, who has so abundantly blest them. The number of Chinese, including the patients, who have visited the institution, is probably not less than 6000 or 7000. They have witnessed the operations, and have seen the cures. They are from nearly all parts of the empire; they carry with them the intelligence of what they have seen and heard. Consequently, from provinces more remote applications are made, and new and anomalous diseases are presented, and the desirableness is daily increasing of not only continuing the institution commenced, but also of establishing other departments, and of supplying them with men of requisite qualifications.

The past unsolicited liberality of friends and benefactors, in China, amounting to about \$1800.00, excites the hope that they will continue their assistance, without which the institution must have been conducted on a much more limited scale: but to the benevolent and humane in Europe and America we must look for the professional men. Besides the fact, that the strength of an individual is incompetent to sustain many years the labors and responsibilities of the existing institution, it is impossible, unaided, to extend the sphere of his professional labors. To all who have witnessed the pressure of the patients, it has been obvious that more and better accommodations are imperiously demanded. The number of the highest classes is, doubtless, much less than it would be, were there suitable rooms to receive them, where they would not be exposed to the gaze of the croud; and the wards of the hospital have often been filled fuller than the health and comfort of the inmates would allow. These facts are not mentioned by way of complaint, but to show the true situation of the case to those who feel and interest in promoting the welfare of the Chinese.

APPENDIX.

*Cash.**Cr.*

| | | | |
|-------|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1835. | | By Donations to the Hospital from | |
| Dec. | 17 | G. R. Sampson, esq., | 30 |
| 1336. | | | |
| Jan. | | R. Inglis, esq., | 100 |
| Feb. | 19 | R. Wilkinson, esq., | 50 |
| March | 4 | A Friend, by Dr. Cox, | 35 |
| | 7 | J. C. Stewart, esq., | 35 |
| | 10 | A. S. Keating, esq., | 50 |
| | 11 | E. Moller, esq., | 36 |
| | 12 | R. Turner, esq., | 50 |
| | 14 | E. S. Whelen, esq., | 10 |
| | 16 | F. M. Davidson, esq., | 50 |
| | " | A Friend, | 20 |
| | 18 | T. Fox, esq., | 50 |
| | " | W. Blenkin, esq., | 50 |
| | 21 | G. B. Robinson, bart, | 100 |
| | | Capt. C. Elliot, R. N., | 100 |
| | | W. Dent, esq. | 50 |
| | | A. R. Johnstone esq., | 50 |
| | | J. H. Astell, esq., | 100 |
| | | J. P. Sturgis, esq., | 100 |
| | | T. R. Colledge, esq., | 100 |
| | 25 | J. Innes, esq., | 25 |
| | 31 | Rev. G. H. Vachel, (\$15 and) \$20 "The offering made at the Communion Table in the British chapel Macao." | 35 |
| | | A. Johnston, esq., | 50 |
| | | R. J. Gilman, esq., | 20 |
| April | 14 | J. Covert, esq., | 50 |
| | 27 | T. Allport, esq., | 15 |
| June | 1 | T. H. Layton, esq., | 100 |
| | | J. Sutherland, esq., | 20 |
| | 30 | J. C. Stewart, esq., | 15 |
| July | | Capt. J. Cunnigham, | 20 |
| Oct. | 22 | C. J. D. Murray, of Calcutta. | 10 |
| Nov. | | Messrs. Wetmore & Co. | 300 |

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